

## MARCHING ONWARD

Japs Have Turned the Flank of Gen. Keller's Position.

## A FIERCE BATTLE RAGING.

The Russians Claim to Have Made a Successful Reconnaissance in Force Under General Hershelman.

A special from Liao Yang dated July 20, says news was received from Ta Ache Kiao Thursday that the Japanese had broken the Russian left flank between Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller's position and that of Gen. Rennenkampf and that they were marching on Mukden. The rumors to this effect are persistent.

According to a special from Moscow, the Rusky Listok of that city confirms the Associated Press report from Liao Yang that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left flank and are marching on Mukden.

## A FIERCE FIGHT RAGING.

A Russian correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Mukden, under date of July 19, says: "A fierce fight has been raging during the past two days and it still continues. The Japanese, who are in superior strength, attacked with great daring and coolness. The Russians are testing the ground splendidly. The Japanese flanking movements to the east are the real cause of our retirement. Heavy losses have been sustained. The Japanese artillery has again shown its superiority."

## A RUSSIAN RECONNAISSANCE.

A dispatch from L'ao Yang, dated July 20, says the Russian eastern army has attacked the Japanese on the other side of the valley of the Liao river. Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller, after a hard fight compelled the Japanese to retreat with great loss. Gen. Hershelman, July 19, had a successful engagement, forcing the Japanese to rapidly retreat on their main force. The Russian loss was 200 men killed or wounded. Bands of Chinese bandits have appeared in this neighborhood. They attack the Russian sentries.

It is reported that Gen. Kuroki is suffering from malaria and that he follows his army in a litter.

Gen. Oku, it is rumored, has resumed his advance beyond Kailchow. The Russians are expecting a battle.

## SUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

A later dispatch from Liao Yang, says that Gen. Hershelman on Tuesday successfully effected a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Sike-yang, discovering large forces of Japanese. He held his position until evening and then retired with slight loss.

Gen. Kuropatkin, in a dispatch to the emperor July 20, says that there has been no particular change in this sphere of operations. "Wednesday night," the dispatch says, "our sharpshooters and Cossacks surprised a Japanese outpost at the village of Kibuan, 10 miles southeast of Ikhuan. Twenty-one of the Japanese were bayonetted. Those who escaped were fired upon by mistake by Japanese who came to their assistance."

A dispatch from Tokio, dated July 22, says a fisherman reports that the Vladivostok squadron off Myako Thursday, going in a southeasterly direction at a speed of 10 knots. This course and speed was maintained the squadron was off Yokohama late Friday. The eastern coast of Japan is shrouded in fog. Shipping has been suspended awaiting the location of the Russian fleet.

## JAPS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

A dispatch from Tokio, dated July 22, says Gen. Kuroki, after a seven-day fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19, and an attack on the Japanese, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting Gen. Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river which is northwest of Motien pass and east of Anping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

Gen. Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi river. The Russians seemed to be retreating to the northward when suddenly two battalions with eight guns turned and attacked the Japanese in advance guard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered no relief came, one company losing all its officers. At a late hour in the afternoon the Russian position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case. The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and in high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center; a small detachment was sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time but was resumed at dawn. The Russians had 32 guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied and the bombardment lasted for four hours.

During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward, the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights. The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon.

## MRS. MAYBRICK FREE.

A Mother's Fidelity Has Opened the Prison Doors.

## IS SHE INNOCENT OR GUILTY?

The Famous and Rich American Woman Who Was Once Sentenced to Death Now Goes Free and Unrestricted.

A special from Turin, Cornwall, Eng., dated July 20, says Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left Cornwall Wednesday on her way to France. Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow-prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from Aylesbury prison, where she spent more than 14 years of her life. It closed before the arch doorway of the White convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany in this little town, with the black-robed sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future. With two companions Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Stauzell, a small station 14 miles away, where, after exchanging good-bys with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperative.

## GERMANY INDIGNANT.

A dispatch from Berlin, says: The foreign office is without official information of the seizure of the Scandia, the only thing received up to the present time being a telegram from the Hamburg-American company stating the facts and appealing for assistance. The foreign office thereupon cabled to the German consul at Port Said for an authentic version of the capture and is awaiting his answer before making representations at St. Petersburg.

The officials discuss the case with an evident attempt to keep cool, but they betray deep-seated indignation at Russia's course. Germany has no warships in the Red Sea and the question of sending vessels there has not yet been considered, but the officials plainly intimate that this question must arise unless Russia speedily orders the captain of her volunteer fleet steamers to cease molesting German shipping.

The officials refer to the energetic language of the German press as fully justifiable. The seizure of the Scandia is regarded as being so excessively unreasonable that the government officials try to assume that the captain of the Russian ship exceeded his instructions and that Russia will make speedy amends.

## BATTLE RAGING AT NEW CHWANG.

A battle was fought Saturday near Ta Te Kiao, which was attacked. It is believed, with heavy losses. The progress of the battle was watched by men in New Chwang from the roofs of houses. The day was clear and the smoke of the guns could be plainly seen. The Russian losses are reported to have been 700.

The Japanese are slowly nearing New Chwang. Great excitement prevailed in that city during Sunday and Saturday's fights.

## BRITISH SHIPS SEIZED.

Advices received say that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk fired three blank shots across the bows of the British steamer Ardova, the cargo of which consists of coal and explosives, and the vessel not stopping the Smolensk sent two loaded shots at her, one of them passing over her stern. The Ardova was then seized and her crew transferred to the Smolensk. The vessel will be brought to Suiz.

The Vladivostok squadron Sunday seized the steamer Knight Commander, from New York, off the province of Izun, after transferring the crew of Knight Commander to the steamer Tiscan. The Knight Commander, according to The Maritime Register, is a British steamer of 2,716 tons burden, commanded by Capt. Durant. She sailed from New York May 6 for Singapore. Last week she was reported as having arrived at Shanghai.

The Vladivostok squadron also captured a German vessel, believed to be the Arabia with 30,000 tons of flour and an unknown British steamer. The two vessels were seized by Vladivostok in charge of prize crews.

A dispatch from London says that the Russian ambassador has received official notification from St. Petersburg reporting the capture of two more British ships in the Red sea and instructions from his government to notify Great Britain that the same procedure will be followed as in the case of the Malacca, namely, the vessels will be taken to a neutral port for examination or by the consuls of the two nations concerned.

The effect of the additional seizures upon the British government has been to intensify its determination to settle the status of the volunteer fleet vessels. It is understood that the dispatch of the British cruiser Venus to the Red sea and a number of torpedo boats of Port Said is an earnest of the government's intention to protect British commerce. No warlike instructions have been given to the commanders but the Venus will closely watch the procedure of the volunteer fleet vessels. Some diplomatic circles regard this as being in the nature of a threat to Russia, but the Russian diplomats of London express no concern.

## AGREEMENT REACHED.

The associated Press is able to state on the highest authority that the Russian and British governments have agreed on a mutually satisfactory basis for a settlement of the question of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea and the seizure by them of British ships. A few minor points still remain unsettled, but these probably will be cleared up, and it is not expected that further complications will arise.

Great credit for the satisfactory termination of this incident is due to Foreign Secretary Count Lansdowne, who, it is admitted, acted in a calm and conciliatory spirit worthy of a great statesman. The attitude of Sir Charles Harding, the British ambassador in the Red sea and the seizure by them of British ships. A few minor points still remain unsettled, but these probably will be cleared up, and it is not expected that further complications will arise.

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She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperative. The greatest secrecy was thrown about Mrs. Maybrick's departure. Mother Superior Julian of the convent said to a representative of the Associated Press that under her instructions she must refer all inquiries to the home office. Others at the convent were equally uncommunicative.

At the railroad station orders were issued forbidding the employees to discuss Mrs. Maybrick or even to admit that she was at the convent. The little town has taken deep interest in this international figure. Crowds early stood at the iron gates of the grounds, waiting for Mrs. Maybrick to appear, but they were rarely rewarded, she going out only when the road was reported clear.

When Mrs. Maybrick first arrived here she was kept under strict surveillance, never leaving the convent walls; even for a walk in the grounds she would have to be under the escort of one of the sisters. Subsequently she was allowed to walk in the streets of this picturesque place and in the shady country lanes in the vicinity. Those who have seen the published portrait of Mrs. Maybrick soon got to recognize the black-robed woman with black bonnet and flowing strings, and gave her kindly greetings, which frequently passed unnoticed. Mrs. Maybrick seeking so far as possible to avoid the attention of the curious. Her time at the convent was taken up by sewing, reading and chatting with the sisters, endeavoring herself to them by many acts showing that even the many years of servitude at Aylesbury prison had been unable to stamp out her innate kindly disposition.

Those who have talked with Mrs. Maybrick say that within the five months spent at Truro were happy ones. She was compelled to observe the rules of the sisterhood strictly, as the sisters were required to carry out the regime of the prison, but the rules were not enforced by warders hardened by contact with criminals, but by friendly sisters who have been companions as well as guardians, and Mrs. Maybrick expressed her gratitude to them on her departure. Her past life was not referred to at the convent unless Mrs. Maybrick spoke of it.

When Mrs. Maybrick left her peaceful retreat this morning she was dressed in gray, she wore a white hat around her neck and she had a gray hat with flowers upon her white head. These garments were sent by her mother, the Baroness de Roques, and were the first clothes worn by Mrs. Maybrick since her imprisonment 15 years back.

The fact that people at Truro knew her by sight and that newspaper correspondents had established themselves near the convent caused Mrs. Maybrick to determine not to leave Truro by train on departing from the town, but to go to Stauzell, where a fast express train stopped. After her departure it was said by a sister of the convent that Mrs. Maybrick had given no trouble whatever and that her conduct had been most exemplary, she observing without question all the regulations. She had not asked for and had not been given unusual favors. Nevertheless the mother superior was glad to be freed from her responsibility.

Mrs. Maybrick is not freed unconditionally. She is out on ticket leave, but to all intents she is as free as any other person, can go where she will and will not have to make a report to the British authorities, as Mrs. Maybrick is abroad she will be outside British jurisdiction.

The Baroness de Roques has made preparations at Rouen for Mrs. Maybrick's arrival at her quiet home, where she will begin a new life.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well known and prosperous southern family, was married July 27th, 1881, in St. James' church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick of Liverpool. She was then 18 years old. Her husband was over 40 years old. In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Maybrick became ill and in a few days she died. His brothers investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for 20 years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he killed too doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitz James Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury. He said it was impossible for them to find her not guilty in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a mad house.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction her mother, the Baroness

de Roques was unremitting in her efforts in behalf of the prisoner. She succeeded in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter to whose release from prison she had devoted her life. The baroness was aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, chief of justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed he was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that all the recent American ambassadors to the court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon.

The fact of her probable release was used as a reason for securing the postponement of a trial last year of lawless in London, in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia until she was able personally to testify in these suits. Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would have lost all title and interest in the many thousands of acres of land involved in the case.

On February 4th last Home Secretary Aker-Douglas, replying to a question in the house of commons, confirmed the reports which had been in circulation that Mrs. Maybrick had been removed from Aylesbury prison to a convalescent home where she would remain until the summer, when she would be allowed her freedom. The home secretary said a license had been granted to Mrs. Maybrick under the penal servitude acts.

The transfer of the prisoner from a penal prison to a quiet country home constituted an almost unprecedented action on the part of the British authorities. It was due to the mediation of the Duchess of Bedford, who, as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years, had taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick, and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of her punishment to the extent of her being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls.

## MRS. NYE LOSSES ALL.

Entrusted Her Estate to Maj. W. M. Breese.

A special from Charlotte, N. C., says: When the United States district court convened Friday morning for a continuation of the trial of Wm. Breese for embezzlement, the district attorney asked and was granted permission to introduce Mrs. E. W. Nye, wife of the late humorist, who resides at Arden, N. C., and who desired to return to her home.

Mrs. Nye told of entrusting her property and all the money she possessed, \$7,500, to the keeping of Breese, who she said lost it all. After the death of her husband, she desired to take her children on a trip to Europe, and before leaving Asheville, she gave Breese her papers and documents and instructed him to invest her money. He had been a good friend of her dead husband and she felt that she could trust him implicitly. Mrs. Nye also said she owned property in New York which was left in charge of Breese and lost this also.

Breese testified that while it was true that he had charge of Mrs. Nye's papers, he did not understand that he was to take care of her money. He collected the interest on her money when due and passed it to her credit. When the bank failed he turned the papers over to his son, W. E. Breese, Jr., an attorney, and wrote Mrs. Nye to this effect. Upon her return from Europe, the defendant visited her at Buck Shoal, her country home, and explained all the details of the failure. Upon the objection of the district attorney he was not permitted to relate the conversation.

The witness denied that he drew Mrs. Nye's money out of the bank, saying he could not have done so for the reason that he had no authority to sign notes to check. He also denied all knowledge of the loss of Mrs. Nye's property in New York. This property, he said, was purchased by Mrs. Nye before his death, and was covered by a mortgage.

Breese then went on to explain in detail different notes and said he knew nothing of the charges of forgery.

Maj. Breese admitted that he had signed the name of W. W. Rollins to two notes for \$1,000 each, on April 6, 1897. These were the notes Maj. Rollins had declared to be forgeries when he was on the witness stand last week. The witness said his relations with Rollins were cordial and intimate. When he signed Maj. Rollins' signature to the notes, it was for the purpose of taking up two other notes which had been rediscounted. Maj. Rollins was out of town at the time and upon his return ratified the action by signing and giving Maj. Breese a blank note.

## Fire in Aiken.

Fire accidentally started in the pine forests in Eustis Park, near the hotel Park in the Pines, about 12 o'clock Wednesday. Owing to the drought, the trees and shrubbery burned like tinder for several hours and several acres of the Park are badly damaged. The burned area is in the northwestern edge of the city and is beyond the reach of the fire hydrants. The city street hands were set to work with brushes and they succeeded in confining the fire to the woods. No residence property was injured. It is thought that the fire was started by a combination of cigar smokers and cigarettes.

## Dropped Dead at a Dance.

While dancing Thursday night at a party given in honor of the Porto Rican school teachers in the Hemenway gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass., Carolus S. Nudd, a student in the scientific department of the Harvard summer school, dropped dead. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause. Nudd was about fifty-five years old and he said his home is at Franklin Falls, N. H. When the dancing was at its height and he was giving one of the visitors in a quadrille he suddenly clutched at his breast with a groan and sank to the floor. Efforts to save the man's life were of no avail.

## PRACTICALLY ASSURED

Colony of Foreign People to Begin in the Fall.

## WILL BE LOCATED NEAR CONWAY

Commissioner of Immigration E. J. Watson, Makes Thorough Investigation as to the Possibilities Offered by that Country.

The following is taken from the State of Saturday which says Commissioner of Immigration E. J. Watson, who returned Friday from the lower coast counties, talked interestingly of his trip.

"I have been since Tuesday of last week up in Horry county making a thorough investigation as to the possibilities offered by that county for the establishment of an extensive colony of foreign people," said Mr. Watson. "I made brief investigations at Chadbourn, N. C., as to what had been accomplished there and visited the Homewood colony in Horry, which is composed of northwestern people, and has been exceedingly successful, as the figures for this year's truck crops have shown. I talked with a number of these people in prison and found them all satisfied, found that they were not subject to sickness and were really enthusiastic in the work they are doing. The land in Horry, particularly on the Waccamaw Neck, appears to be admirably suited for truck and diversified agriculture as well as the staple crops. The fields now under cultivation in cotton and corn are covered with crops that are as good as any I have seen in the State. Absence of mosquitoes and the abundant supply of pure water from artesian wells and springs is probably accounted for from the fact that the coast section of Horry county is within the 62-64 degree isothermic zone, the same zone in which such counties as Richmond, Newberry, Greenwood, Saluda and Abbeville are located. I find, too, that the conditions in this section, other than those of soil and climate, are such as to make the establishment of a colony there decidedly advantageous to the settler and the State. The representative business men are thoroughly aroused over the situation and see the possibilities, and are anxious to push the development of Horry county to the fullest extent. I find not only that the most influential and extensive land owners of the county were willing to cooperate by offering their land at a very reasonable figure, but that certain things are in process of development that will mean much to the settler. While the final arrangements were not concluded before I left Conway it may be stated that the settlement of foreign purchasing people upon 60,000 acres of land, land bisected by the railroad, is practically assured. This colony will be put in on the most approved plan for colonization, so far as the arrangement of the land is concerned, providing in every 320-acre square for a small community in the center of the square, thus affording the settlers who may not be able to speak English the opportunity of social life in the evenings. As far as the land is able to go, the details of the matter I believe that we will have in this colony more of the real elements of success than could be found in the utilization of any other tract of land of this size to be found in this State.

"In this connection I wish to say that it is rare that one finds young men in the south doing so much for the development of their section as is being done by the Messrs. Burroughs of the Burroughs & Collins company, which has milling plants, shingle plants, has developed Myrtle Beach, has built and is operating successfully a railroad line to the beach which is now undertaking with others the building of a railroad line to Marion to connect Conway with the interior of the State; which is operating a line of river freight and passenger steamers, and which is now building a fine boat to furnish a daily passenger service to the port of Georgetown, and which is undertaking many other industrial enterprises. These young men, assisted by the pen of Editor Rice, are doing a great work; they propose to do much to make the proposed colony a success, and I have no doubt will be of very material aid.

"We hope to have all preliminary matters in regard to this colony in such shape that the movement of foreign people can begin in the early fall."

"While on the coast I made a trip down Waccamaw Neck as far as Murrell's inlet. At this point I gathered considerable information from the people along the inlet as to the development of the State's shell fish industry. This is something that is now suffering badly, so the people on the inlet say, from a lack of proper laws. I am told that the South Carolina oyster is the best of all for canning purposes and I find a desire to undertake the canning of shell fish on the part of many very much in the same way as is now being done by one firm on the inlet. I understand that the matter is to be brought up at the next session of the general assembly and this department has promised to aid as far as possible in the securing of outside capital for a proper development of the industry. I do not know to what extent this development can be pushed, but the matter of shell fish canning factories on the coast will be one of the things that will receive the attention of my department as soon as some pressing matters have been disposed of."

## One Taken, the Other Left.

A special to the State from Pickens says during a terrific thunderstorm at Eastley Saturday afternoon Mrs. William Hutson was instantly killed by lightning. She and her husband were sitting near a window when the flash came. Mr. Hutson, who was presumably a little farther from the window than his wife, was not instantly killed, but it is not believed that he will survive. Mrs. Hutson held in her arms her infant child and while every bone in her own body was shattered, the child was entirely unharmed.

## Heavy Hail Storm.

Details of a terrific hailstorm which passed over northeastern Alabama have been at Montgomery Ala. The storm covered an area 15 miles long by nine miles and destroyed all vegetation in its path. Cotton stalks were torn to shreds and even the bark on the trees was torn off. Subscribers for the destitute sufferers are being taken.

## PRAISES TILLMAN.

Cleveland Commends Parker's Noble Course in Stating His Views.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Information Concerning the Requirements of Candidates.

The mid-year Manual of Examinations for positions in the United States civil service has been issued from Washington and contains full information for those desiring to stand examinations for the various branches of the service. The manual gives directions concerning the examinations which will be held in the fall, and which include almost every department of the service. There will, however, be no examination for the position of railway mail clerk.

On October 19 examinations for appointments in the following branches of the service will be held in Columbia: Appointments, departmental service; clerk, departmental service; electrotype finisher, government printing service; electrotype moulder, government printing service; elevator conductor, departmental service; guard, United States penitentiary service; internal revenue; messenger, departmental service; press feeder, government printing service; skilled laborer, male, departmental service; stenographer and typewriter, departmental service; stenographer and typewriter, departmental service; watchman, departmental service.

Examinations in the following branches will begin on September 14, the remainder beginning on October 19: Draftsman, cartographic; observer, weather bureau; teacher, Philippine service; bookkeeper, departmental service; civil engineer, Philippine service; pharmacist and numerous other positions in the Indian and the Philippine service.

Persons who wish to take any of the examinations mentioned should write to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., for a blank form of application stating the kind of examination desired. The application form when received should be carefully filled out in accordance with the instructions printed thereon and mailed without delay to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C. If the application has been properly executed, it is received by the commission in sufficient time to arrange for the examination, and the applicant is found to be entitled to the examination requested, a card will be sent to him admitting him to the examination.

All examination papers are shipped direct from the commission in Washington to the place of examination and applicants for examinations must file their applications not less than six days prior to the date of examination. Otherwise the applications will be returned.

## His Sight Restored.

A special to the State from Abbeville says Mr. Norman S. Casin, an industrious and prosperous farmer of that county who has been almost totally blind since childhood, met with a peculiar and happy accident while in town Thursday. Mr. Casin was sitting in the store of Messrs. P. Rosenberg & Co., and in attempting to put on his hat the brim struck him in the eye. For a moment he was rendered totally blind but soon afterwards his sight came to him and he was able to distinguish friends and objects never before seen by him. He said he could see the obstruction to his vision gradually passing away and the total blindness came on. The good fortune of Mr. Casin has resulted in his confusion to a small degree. He did not know the appearance of his brothers and friends and did not recognize them after he had regained his sight until they spoke to him. Mr. Casin's sight improved rapidly during the afternoon and until he left town for his home. Heretofore he had consulted eminent specialists about his condition but none gave him any relief or hope. His friends are now congratulating him on his good fortune.

## Growth of the Rural Service.

The growth of rural free delivery service in the United States has been rapid and the total amount now paid annually is enormous. Previous to 1902 these carriers were paid by warrant or check direct from the first assistant postmaster general's office at Washington, but the growth became so extensive it was decided that the postmaster should pay the carriers in his State. In 1902 when Postmaster Enloe was made postmaster for South Carolina, there were 114 rural free delivery carriers in North Carolina, and the amount of their salaries was \$60,400. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1903, there were 332 carriers, receiving the sum of \$192,912, over three times the amount paid out at the close of the fiscal year of 1902. In 1902 the carriers received on an average of \$500 per annum; for 1903 about \$600 per annum; for the present year there has been practically a \$100 raise, according to the length of the route, most of the carriers getting \$720 per annum.

## The Battle of Manassas.

Capt. Albert Cronkite, of the quartermaster general's department at Washington, has gone to Manassas, Va., to arrange the water supply and other details preparatory to the great army manoeuvres which will take place on the old Bull Run battle field in September. Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and other officers on the board named to outline the movement for the engagement will meet in Washington on Tuesday and go to Thoroughfare, Va., to inspect the battle field. They will then return to Washington and prepare plans to be submitted to Maj. Gen. Corbin.

Gen. Corbin will direct the movements of the twenty-five thousand regular army men and militia men who are to re-fight the battle of Bull Run at the time of the joint manoeuvres of the regulars and National Guard of the Atlantic division in September. Col. John W. Pullman, of the quartermaster's department, is to be chief quartermaster at the manoeuvres.

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On October 19 examinations for appointments in the following branches of the service will be held in Columbia: Appointments, departmental service; clerk, departmental service; electrotype finisher, government printing service; electrotype moulder, government printing service; elevator conductor, departmental service; guard, United States penitentiary service; internal revenue; messenger, departmental service; press feeder, government printing service; skilled laborer, male, departmental service; stenographer and typewriter, departmental service; stenographer and typewriter, departmental service; watchman, departmental service.

Examinations in the following branches will begin on September 14, the remainder beginning on October 19: Draftsman, cartographic; observer, weather bureau; teacher, Philippine service; bookkeeper, departmental service; civil engineer, Philippine service; pharmacist and numerous other positions in the Indian and the Philippine service.

Persons who wish to take any of the examinations mentioned should write to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., for a blank form of application stating the kind of examination desired. The application form when received should be carefully filled out in accordance with the instructions printed thereon and mailed without delay to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C. If the application has been properly executed, it is received by the commission in sufficient time to arrange for the examination, and the applicant is found to be entitled to the examination requested, a card will be sent to him admitting him to the examination.

All examination papers are shipped direct from the commission in Washington to the place of examination and applicants for examinations must file their applications not less than six days prior to the date of examination. Otherwise the applications will be returned.

For descriptions of the style of examination required in the several branches, applicants had best refer to the Manual of Examinations, which may be had by written request upon the United States civil service commission in Washington. The examinations are based upon a common school training and a person of ordinary education and fair intelligence should experience no difficulty in making the necessary percentage. Salaries in the branches offered range from \$600 to \$1,200.

It has been frequently remarked that the south does not avail itself of the opportunities offered in the civil service and the figures in this manual, showing the percentage of appointments from the various States, bear out this belief. The percentage of appointments vary from the maximum of 2,417 883 in the District of Columbia to the minimum of 33,333 in Alaska. South Carolina has a percentage of 38,055; Georgia, 87,836; and North Carolina, 90,476. New York has a percentage of 101,783; Main 110,145; and Wyoming 144,444. These figures show the average proportion of appointments in the southern, eastern and western sections of the country, the southern States ranking the lowest.

## A MOB UNDER INDICTMENT.

Names of Parties Prominent in Danville.

A special from Danville, Va., says The special grand jury summoned to investigate the attempt on the part of a mob to force an entrance into the city jail for the purpose of lynching the negro, Boy L. Armes, a dagman of the Southern railway, Thursday afternoon completed its labors. The jury found indictments against W. D. Talley, Bud F. Pruitt, Whit Myers, Charles Pruitt, Walter Clark, Solomon Hudgins, Wicker Armer, brother of the murdered man, W. Bal Ragland, Charles Vaughn, Edward Buckner, N. J. Wall, William Harris, Frank Childers, R. J